



*French Vision  
on Comprehensive Approach (CA)  
OSCE Presentation  
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## Content

1. An old idea arising new interests in the context of future threats and challenges
2. An approach to be developed:
  - at different levels
  - ahead of the crisis (when possible)
3. An uneasy implementation requiring both:
  - pragmatism
  - strong political will



## An old idea...

*“One does not seize a den as though it was an emplacement, when the very spot is soon after to become a marketplace and when the enemy of today is to become the collaborator of tomorrow”.*

*Field Marshall Hubert LYAUTEY*

*1854 - 1934*



- When local populations are the stake of the conflict
- Military operations are not sufficient to achieve the desired end-state



## More relevant than ever, in the context of future trends...

- Polymorph crises, hybrid threats, mixed defence and security challenges
- Among the population, with different actors (militia, armed civilians, local inhabitants, etc.)
- Wider areas of confrontation (economy, cyberspace, public opinions, etc.)

...Military operations are necessary but not sufficient to achieve the desired end-state!



## ***A need to act consistently and simultaneously...***

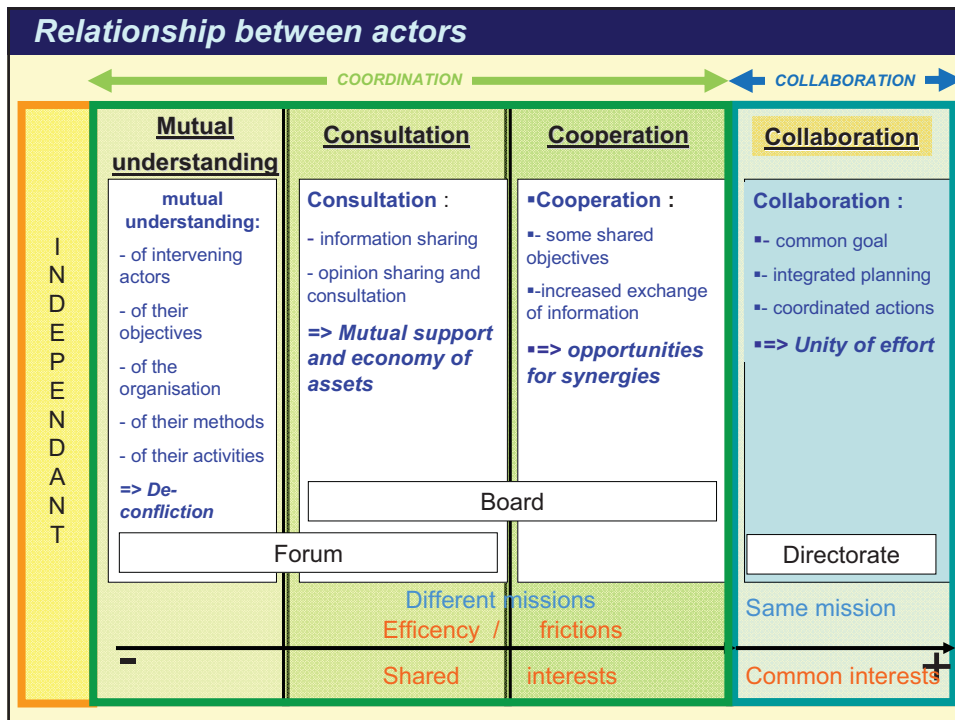
- On 3 pillars:
  - governance
  - security
  - development (social and economic)
- Following the 3 phases:
  - the Host-Nation's understanding of the IC strategic objectives
  - the Host-Nation's implication to multinational efforts
  - the transfer of responsibility through a progressive transition



## ***An Approach to be developed at different levels***

- National:
  - defining an interagency/cross-governmental strategy
- Strategic:
  - through the international organisation "*appointed*" to lead the commitment
- On the theatre of operation:
  - between all civilian and military actors
  - within the Force






### An Approach to be developed ahead of the crisis

(When possible...)

- Monitor:
  - elaborate an interagency analysis
- Contain:
  - prevent a crisis from developing and erupting
  - avoid a subsequent engagement
- If unsuccessful, intervene:
  - impose a ceasefire and restore security
  - coordinate military and civilian contributions



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## An uneasy implementation

- At the national level
- At the multinational level:
  - NATO: military alliance without real civilian tools
  - EU: well fitted in theory...
  - UN: available tools but...
- Why?
  - **Structural** difficulties (IO views, doctrines, privileges, etc.)
  - **Cultural** difficulties (between civilians and military)
  - **Technical** difficulties (procedures, finances, etc.)



## Some basic principles

**"No method except flexibility, adaptability"  
(Field Marshall LYAUTEY)**

- First, a common strategy based on a common understanding and a shared objective
- Second, leadership is key, but depends on the security situation
- Third, a necessity to mix bottom-up and top-down approaches
- Finally, dedicated funds at the different levels

**Pragmatism and strong political will  
are conditions for success**



## OSCE contribution to CA

- Contribution to a common situation assessment (as a forum which develops mutual trust through transparency between members)
- Contribution to precautionary measures ahead of a crisis in the whole PEMSII spectrum

